came from him as well-ordered in its phrase-ology as though carefully thought out for a written work.

This facility in speech and felicity in ex-pression helped to make him wonderfully effective as a public speaker, and in his writings he was exactly the same. He was one of the few men who talk as they write and appear to do both without con-scious style, but naturally. His Congres-sional speeches and public writings have for years been a very mine which has been persistently worked by men who came on persistently worked by men who came on the Democratic stage after him. BORN IN A LOG CABIN.

Abram Stevens Hewitt, son of a workman Abram Stevens Hewitt, son of a workman, was born in a log cabin near Haverstraw, tockland county, N. Y., on July 31, 1822. His father came to America in 1790 as a representative of the English firm of Boulton & Watt, the junior member of that firm being the inventor of the steam engine. The elder Hewitt helped to set up the first steam engine used in this country. He was a cabinetmaker and also dealt in cabinet lumbers. He acquired some property, but lost all by a fire.

lumbers. He acquired some property, but lost all by a fire.

In his boyhood Abram showed a marked fondness for books. His father was rather anxious that his son should become a master of some trade, but when he found that the boy's first love was books, he said to him:

"Well, if you want an education and want are done on the sole of the lift help you all I. a good one, go ahead and I'll help you all I

PRIZES HELPED HIM THROUGH COLLEGE. The boy made the most of every advantage offered by the schools near his home. He made up his mind to go to college, but while he was preparing, partly with the help of the master of the district school and partly with that of a Haverstraw parson, his father was ruined in business. Abram found out that some good man had endowed a prize for the student who passed the best entrance examination at Columbest entrance examination at Colum-The prize was enough money to pay winner's tuition fees through Columbia. He won the prize and earned money by tutoring dull students. He got more money by taking all the mathematical prizes offered while he was at Columbia, prizes offered while he was at Columbia, as well as two or three Greek prizes. All through his life he kept up his reading of Latin and Greek. He was graduated in 1842. R. M. Olyphant, Robert Jaffray, W. S. Kernochan, the Rev. William Henry Harrison, Jr., of Ogdensburg, the Rev. Washington Rodman of Astoria, Oliver Everett Roberts, David Thomson, Jr., and James Hunter Phinney are his surviving classmates.

classmates.

He worked so hard, showing thus early in life the nervous energy that had always characterized him, that when he came out of school his sight was badly affected and his health impaired. As soon as his eyes would permit he took up the study of law, meanwhile keeping his position as a tutor. In 1843 he was the acting professor of mathematics at Columbia. He was admitted to the bar in 1845. SHIPWRECKED WITH ANOTHER PUTURE

Peter Cooper's son, Edward, was in clumbia in the class of 1845, but was in clumbia and did not graduate. The MAYOR. delicate health and did not graduate. The

On the return trip they were shipwrecked and drifted in an open boat twelve hours one December day before they were picked one December day before they were picked up. Mr. Hewitt used to say that he never had warm feet after that experience. Mr. Cooper says the other future Mayor saved his life.

However that may be, when the two young men got home. Peter Cooper told young Hewitt that he wanted his son to go into business and that the son wanted

Hewitt for a partner.

"I don't know that you can get books far enough out of your head," said Peter Cooper to Hewitt, according to the story, "to let even a little business in, but if you'd like to try, here's a chance."

LAID HOLD OF BUSINESS VIGOROUSLY.

Peter Cooper was then, as he had been for years, in the glue business at 17 Burling Slip. He had, however, a small rolling mill near an iron mine he owned in what is now within the city limits of Trenton. The new firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Co. was formed, made up of Edward Cooper, Abram's. Hewitt and Peter Cooper, for the "Co." The young men took charge of the works at Trenton and Mr. Hewitt gave especial attention to the making of steel, in which industry he became one of the first experts in the United States.

The firm was the first to manufacture iron girders and supports to be used in fireproof buildings and bridges. Its great financial success was based on a close study of the iron market. From 1873 to 1879 the business was conducted at a loss of \$100,000 a year. Then came a great increase in the value of iron, an increase which Mr. Hewitt had foreseen, which cleared for the firm more than \$1,000,000 by the increase in the value of iron, an increase which here is the value of iron, an increase which here is the value of iron, an increase in the value of iron, an increase i LAID HOLD OF BUSINESS VIGOROUSLY.

crease in the value of the stock held.

It is a notable fact that, although the firm It is a notable fact that, although the firm has always been a large employer of labor, there never was a strike at the Trenton Iron Works. The men became dissatisfied now and again, but they always took their grievances to Mr. Hewitt, knowing that they would be fairly dealt with. Sometimes a containing the convinced the he gave in and sometimes he convinced the men that their demands were unjust, and they gave in. KNEW CROKER WAS INNOCENT OF MURDER.

Mr. Hewitt's first step into public service Mr. Hewitt have as one of the was in 1867, when he was one of the United States Commissioners appointed to visit the Paris fair of that year. He wrote a report on iron and steel which was published by Congress and translated into languages. He was elected in 1874 congress as a regular many languages. He was elected in 1874 to the Forty-fourth Congress as a regular Democrat, receiving 9,503 votes, against 8,083 for James O'Brien, independent Democrat. He had entered Tammany Hall in the wake of Samuel J. Tilden, John Kelly and Peter Cooper, who desired to reform the methods of the Wigwam, just rescued from William M. Tweed. It was in Mr. Hewitt's first campaign that the tragedy occurred which campaign that the tragedy occurred which caused the arrest of Richard Croker on the charge of murder. Mr. Hewitt always believed that Mr. Croker was innocent, and

believed that Mr. Croker was innocent, and he spent money and time to secure his acquittal. Croker was the Tammany leader of the Eighteenth district and was supporting Hewitt. There was a row between Croker men and followers of James O'Brien, and one McKenna was shot. Some years afterward Mr. Hewitt said:

"The row was made by O'Brien's people, who were evidently bent on doing harm to Croker. It was one of Croker's friends who shot McKenna, and he only fired the shot when he concluded that Croker's life was in danger. I reached the Thirty-fifth street station house a short time after Croker's arrest and made a thorough investigation. I was told then and there who fired the shot. It was a man named Hickey. Croker knew who had fired it, but he said nothing. He faced a jury, although e said nothing. He faced a jury, although

he was innocent.

"Knowing that he was innocent, I became "Knowing that he was innocent, I became personally interested in his acquittal. The first trial resulted in a disagreement. Politics had much to do with it. Benjamin K. Phelps was the Republican District Attorney. I went to him and gave him the name of a witness who had seen Hickey, who is now dead, fire the shot. He refused to consider the evidence. I spent over \$4,000 in helping Croker out of his difficulty."

When later he became Mayor of New York Mr. Hewitt reappointed Croker a Fire Commissioner.

RAN THE TILDEN CAMPAIGN

RAN THE TILDEN CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Hewitt was elected to Congress again in 1876, and served continuously, except for one term, until 1886. He was a stead-fast friend of sound-money measures and was one of the twenty-seven Democrats who in 1878 voted against the attempt to repeal the Specie Resumption act. In the notable campaign of 1876 he was chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He took this place at Mr. Tilden's special request. They had been intimate friends for years. Mr. Hewitt ran that campaign, and the firm of Cooper & Hewitt advanced \$160,000 toward the expenses before any collections were made to reimburse them. When the election was over Mr. Hewitt took to Mr. Tilden a proclamation addressed to the American people reciting the assurance of Democratic victory and of the attempted fraud. It called on the people to sustain Mr. Tilden in his election. Among the manuscripts in Mr. Hewitt's house is this one, with the changes made in Mr. Tilden's handwriting in the margin.

margin.
Mr. Hewitt brought from Washington to Mr. Hewitt brought from washington to
Mr. Tilden the first copy of the Electoral
Commission bill which was the arbitration
agreement. Mr. Hewitt thought this measure was the only possible solution of the situation and stood by the agreement to

ELECTED MATOR. Although one of the founders of the County Democracy, Mr. Hewitt in 1886 was the Tammany candidate for Mayor, nominated because of the fear that Henry George would win if the Democrats didn't get together. Theodore Roosevelt was the Republican candidate. In his first speech of the campaign Mr. Hewitt said:

"I am here to-night for the simple purpose of letting my fellow citizens see the decrepit old man, whom the politicians of Tammany Hall and the County' Democracy have resurrected from the grave. I am encouraged by the opposition to live a little longer to disappoint the anticipations of the Republican editors who are so tender in regard to my health."

in regard to my health."

He said at that time that Henry George was the first beggar to pass his hat in the street for the people's franchises and ofter as his only claim his poverty. The vote stood: Hewitt, 90,552, George, 68,110; Roosewalt 80,455.

velt, 60,435.

Mr. Hewitt's administration of the Mayor's office did not win favor with Tam-Mayor's office did not win favor with Tammany Hall and at the end of two years he ran again without the Tammany support. He got only 71,979 votes against 114,111 for Hugh J. Grant, the Tammany candidate, and 73,037 for Joel B. Erhardt, Republican. Mr. Hewitt had rather expected the Republican indorsement. He declared afterward that Cornelius N. Bliss had asked him to accept the Republican nomination and then had helped to nominate Col. Erhardt. In the Hancock-Garfield campaign of 1880 Mr. Hewitt incurred much criticism by asserting that he knew the handwriting of Mr. Garfield and that he believed the famous "Morey letter" was genuine.

FOR M'EINLEY AGAINST BRYAN.

After his retirement from active politics Mr. Hewitt continued to have a hand in every movement that touched the city or the nation. He supported McKinley against Bryan in both elections although he was not a great admirer of the late President. In the first McKinley campaign he wrote a letter to Mr. McKinley saying that if he did not come out flatly for a gold standard he would be beaten. "The McKinley Administration, whatever its faults may be," said Mr. Hewitt in 1900, "is trying to carry on the Government of this country as the founders of the country and the Constitution intended it should be carried on."

EVERY NEW YORKER OUGHT TO KNOW CANALS. FOR M'KINLEY AGAINST BRYAN.

EVERY NEW YORKER OUGHT TO KNOW CANALS. EVERY NEW YORKER OUGHT TO KNOW CANALS.

Mr. Hewitt had so much to say on any question of importance and so little time to spare to say it in that he became greatly annoyed if he had to explain much or retrace ground he had already gone over. Up to a few months ago he was always willing to talk to newspaper reporters if he had anything to say that he thought would be helpful to any one, and if he hadn't, he would say that quickly. About three years ago a reporter was sent to interview him on the enlargement of the Erie and Champlain canals. Mr. Hewitt believed that it was vitally important to the interchamplain canals. Mr. Hewitt believed that it was vitally important to the interests of the city that the canals should be enlarged. In giving the reasons for his belief, he went back to De Witt Clinton's time and hurled the date of one canal happening after the other so fast that the respector began to interruit.

pening after the other according to the porter began to interrupt.

"My dear sir," Mr. Hewitt finally said, "every citizen of this State ought to have the facts about the canals at his finger-the facts about the canals at his fingerthe facts about the canals at his higher-tips. Go inform yourself on the history of these great waterways. When I was a young man I knew as much about the canals as I did about the Declaration of Indepen-dence. Now, sir [smiling], why don't you ask me how much I know about that? I'll tell you. I could repeat it from beginning

A friend of Mr. Hewitt's, speaking of his wealth, made this statement:

"Mr. Hewitt was possessed of considerable property, but it will be found that he was not so rich as many supposed. He gave away money in larger proportion than most men who are much richer." GOLD MEDAL OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

In the promotion of the scheme of rapid ransit for New York Mr. Hewitt was so ctive and his wisdom was so well demon-

active and his wisdom was so well demonstrated that the Chamber of Commerce in 1901 presented to him a gold medal. It carries this inscription:

"By his genius benefactor of the city and conservator of the commonwealth."

In accepting it Mr. Hewitt said: "It will be treasured by my children as the most precious possession that will descend to them and be regarded by them as it is by me, as the crowning honor of a long career which by this action of the Chamber of Commerce is brought to a felicitous ending." SOTH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED.

When Mr. Hewitt's eightieth birthday came around last summer he was remem-bered by many. Andrew Carnegie cabled from Scotland: "Cordial greeting upon ten octaves, every note truly struck and grandly congratulations on your eightieth birthday and congratulations to New York on having

and congratulations to New York on having in you one of the best possible object lessons in good citizenship." Mayor Low wired his congratulations and ordered the city's flags to fly in his honor.

Early in December Mr. Hewitt was compelled to withdraw from many of his active duties and to refuse, which was a new necessity to him, to take up new subjects or responsibilities.

"I cannot take anything more upon myself. I am a very sick man," he said; "my doctor says it will be three months before I can go ahead again, and that now I must rest."

He was even then at his Burling slip office almost every afternoon. He did not like to talk about his illnes es. "A man's ills are his own," he said.

To the coal strike Mr. Hewitt gave careful

ills are his own," he said.

To the coal strike Mr. Hewitt gave careful study and he came out unhesitatingly with the verdict that the miners were wrong and that the coal operators were defending American liberty. He declared that to concede what Mitchell asked would make him dictator of the coal business and put him in control of enough votes to decide the next Presidential election:

A little while before he was taken sick Mr. Hewitt declared that he was no longer a Democrat, but if the party returned to its old principles during his lifetime he would be glad to reënter it.

"I am not a Republican, either," he said. "But I have been voting the Republican ticket for want of something better."

Even as when Mr. Hewitt's advancing age and enfeebled health affected him he refused to lay down the burdens that he carried for the public good and did not refuse new ones. When John M. Burke died, leaving \$4,000,000 as a fund for the sick poor Mr. Hewitt cheerfully took up the new responsibility of trustee of the fund. He was at the head of Cooper Union from the time of its establishment and he never allowed business or politics to absorb the time which he felt belonged to the institute and its departments. The Cooper and Hewitt families not long ago gave \$600,000 and its departments. The Cooper and Hewitt families not long ago gave \$600,000 more to the institute.

The business offices of Cooper, Hewitt & Co. have long been at 17 Burling slip. Here in an old-fashioned room of furnishings of forty years ago, Mr. Hewitt directed his large business interests. He was a director in the following companies: Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company, American Bridge Company, Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company, Chrysolite Silver Mining Company, Erie Railroad Company, International Banking Corporation, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Morton Trust Company, New Jersey and New York Railroad Company, New Jersey, Shelby Iron Company, and United States Steel Corporation. AT 17 BUBLING SLIP.

A JOKE ON HIMSELF.

Mr. Hewitt's reputation for irritability and curtness was due, his friends agreed, to long suffering from dyspepsia and insomnia.

Mr. Hewitt used to tell a story on himself. He went, when Mayor, to a theatrical performance with Mrs. Hewitt and a daughter, and was recognized in his box and cheered. Coming out he heard a man say to the woman who was with him, "Did you see our Mayor?" "Yes," she replied. "What do you think of him?" "I don't like him," was her reply, "I think he has been a good Mayor, but they say he is dreadfully cross in his family." A JOKE ON HIMSELF.

Mr. Hewitt said that joke had been kept live in his house for many years. Mr. Hewitt's tastes were simple, yet the furnishings of his house in Lexington avenue

The Ball Check lightens your lighting troubles and your gas bills. Our "Light" story free by mail. New York Ball Check Lighting Co., 16 Park Place. New York.—4de.

he remodelled and refurnished the house and the art stores of Europe were drawn

HIS PANILY.

on to adorn it.

Mr. Hewitt was married in 1855 to Sarah
A. Cooper, the only daughter of Peter Cooper.
Their children are Peter Cooper Hewitt,
Edward R. Hewitt, Erskine Hewitt, Sarah
Cooper Hewitt, Eleanor G. Hewitt and Mrs.
Amy B. Green.
Peter Cooper Hewitt, the oldest son,
married a daughter of Frank Work. Young
Mr. Hewitt has had a laboratory in the
tower of the Madison Square Garden for
years and has made a special study of artificial light. The object of his study was
to produce an absolutely white electric
light, as near like sunlight as possible.
A few years ago he announced that he had
perfected a light and showed it before the
Society of American Engineers, and last
week the light was exhibited in London to
Lord Kelvin and other eminent scientists.
The light is quite white, but very cold. He
has recently invented a static converter for
charging alternating electric currents direct.
Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt is about to be
made an officer of the French Academy in
French interests here.

A few years ago Abram S. Hewitt became

French interests here.

A few years ago Abram S. Hewitt became a citizen of New Jersey. He had long had a fine country place at Ringwood, near Greenwood Lake.

THE COOPER AND HEWITT HOUSE AT TRENTO TRENTON, Jan. 18.—William Hewitt and Charles E. Hewitt of this city are nephews of Abram S. Hewitt. William Hewitt is the son of Charles Hewitt and Charles E. Hewitt is the son of Thomas Hewitt. Abram S. Hewitt was one of the incorporators of the Transfer Iron Commany, charles of the Transfer Iron Commany, charles of the Transfer Iron Commany. the Trenton Iron Company, chartered i this State on Feb. 16, 1847. The compan had an authorized capital stock of \$500,000

had an authorized capital stock of \$500,000, and the other incorporators were Peter Cooper, James Hare and Edward Cooper.

Mr. Hewitt lived in this city for a short time, occupying a house on South Warren street known as Woodlawn, which was at one time the home of his father-in-law, Peter Cooper. The house, which is one of the oldest in the city, is still standing. It is near the works of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, and was built in Colonial near the works of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, and was built in Colonial times, having been occupied by William Trent, for whom this city was named. Washington, Lafayette and other notables were guests at the house in their day. The New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, one of the companies controlled by Cooper, Hewitt & Co., was the first to introduce in this country (1868) the Siemens-Martin process of manufacturing steel. The works of this company were absorbed by the American Bridge Company, but Mr. Hewitt remained president of the Trenton Iron Company until a short time ago, when he retired and Edward Cooper was elected president and Mr. Hewitt's son, Erskine Hewitt, was made vice-president.

### MORRIS K. JESUP'S TRIBUTE. Mr. Hewitt Eventually to Be Reckoned

Among the Greatest Americans. Morris K. Jesup, president of the Cham ber of Commerce, who has been one of Mr Hewitt's most intimate friends for many rears, said of him: "In Abram S. Hewitt New York loses a citizen than whose place none would be harder to fill. He was great in everything he undertook, but he was greatest of all in his citizenship. When time gives us a true perspective of his career and its achievements, we shall realize that he was one of the greatest men the country ever produced.

"He was great along so many lines. His mental processes were so quick that he eemed to grasp in a moment the whole f a question, no matter how deep and how intricate. And then he could resolve it into its elements and make it all so clear that a child could understand it. His power of analysis was wonderful.

"And this gave a wondrous charm to hi oratory. Mr. Hewitt was one of the mos effective public speakers I ever knew His oratory was eloquent with the elo-quence of force. He did not delight in quence of force. He did not delight in rounded periods so much as he did in clearness and incisiveness of speech and in English that was virile. He thought in straight lines rather than in circles, and he said what he felt, hit whom it might. He did not attempt humor in public speaking to any extent. He never spoke unless he had something to say, and he had too much to do to discuss trivial subjects.

"It may be forgotten now by many, but it is a fact that no man in this country ever

it is a fact that no man in this country ever did more for the cause of sound money than did Mr. Hewitt. than did Mr. Hewitt. In one of his earliest terms in Congress he laid the foundation so to speak, for future argument in favor of a gold standard currency in his speeches in favor of the resumption of specie pay-ment. When he had finished with the subject he had furnished argument enough subject he had furnished argument enough against the free coinage of silver for succeeding generations. Then, too, his speeches in favor of a revenue tariff were regarded as the most brilliant ever made in either branch of Congress in the last

half century.
"He wrote as well as he talked and his papers on various subjects contain a library of information. I hope somebody will pub-lish them in book form.

lish them in book form.

Bishop Potter said a few words about Mr. Hewitt last night at Calvary Church, where he made an address at a special service for students and college men. It was the first information to many in the church that Mr. Hewitt was dead. Bishop Potter said:

Potter said:

"There will be brought to this church for burial on Wednesday morning the body of a man who has left behind him a reputation that cannot be surpassed. No young man could have begun life under greater difficulties and come through with greater triumphs. No man in this city, or on the globe, can attain a greater reputation for integrity and honesty or live a nobler or greater life. He lived and moved with a singleness of vision and singleness of standard which was a recognition of the divine standard set by Christ."

#### SUICIDE IN THE NEW TOMBS Prisoner Hangs Himself in His Cell-Had Shot at Policeman.

John R. Kearney committed suicide in a cell in the Tombs Prison yesterday morn ing. He was under indictment for feloniou assault and had been in prison since Dec. 11 Keeper O'Brien looked into Kearney's ell at 6:30 in the morning and saw him sitting on the edge of the cot with his head in his hands. O'Brien returned an hour later with Kearney's breakfast and found him kneeling on the bed with a silk handker him kneeling on the bed with a silk handkerchief tied around his neck. The other end
of the handkerchief was tied to a hook in
the wall, which is about five feet from the
floor of the cell. Dr. Brown, one of the
prison physicians, said that the man had
been dead for nearly half an hour. This
was the first suicide in the new prison.
Kearney was arrested on Dec. 11 by
Patrolman Dennis Shea of the Madison
street station, who said that while he was
passing the tenement at 137 Cherry street
in which Kearney lived Kearney fired
three shots at him.

## Killed by an Engine in Newark.

George C. Post, an insurance agent, 27 rears old, of 109 North Fourteenth street Newark, was killed at the Roseville June tion of the Morris and Essex and Bloomfield branches of the Lackawanna Railroad in that city at 1 o'clock yesterday morning He was making a short cut to his home by walking on the track and was struck

## JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Rev. F. E. McGuire, assistant paster of St Augustice's Roman Catholic Charles has been appointed to succeed the late Father Creedon as paster of the Catholic Church at Os

sining.

George Coppers, son of George H. Coppers, Initor of the Criminal Cours Building, died on saturday. He was about 30 years old.

The Sheet and Plate Glass Claricers' Union has ordered a strike throughout this city against the Pitteburg Plate Glass Company, for a reduction of working hours, from ten to nine and a half yday, and for a Saturday half holiday. About 30 men are affected.

IT WENT WHEN MISS GUTH DRANK TEA WITH MRS. LESNIK.

Now Miss Guth Charges That Her Forme Friend is a Witch and Said Incan-tations Over the Tea-She Says She Is Under a Spell-Mrs. Lesnik Pareled Mrs. Annie Nellie Lesnik of 28 Albert

avenue, Newark, is on parole as a witch and will have a hearing in the Fourth pre-

cinct court of that city next Saturday Lesnik ridicules the charge, which was made against her by Miss Mary Guth, a former friend, who says that Mrs. Lesnik induced her to drink a decoction of tes of some kind which Mrs. Lesnik prepared and over which incantations were said This occurred three weeks ago and Miss Guth says that she has been "feeling queer ever since and has lost her sense of focation. She imagines that she is in one section of the city when she is really in an other. In order to get home she has to inquire her way of policemen and strangers. She told Justice Cohen, to whom she made the complaint on Saturday, that she knew the city well up to three weeks ago, and that since then she has been "lost" every time she has gone away from home She said that the hallucinations began the day after she took the tea, but she did not suspect the cause until some time had elapsed.

peculiar condition of mind was due to the fact that she had been bewitched through the agency of her friend, Mrs. Lesnik. The more she thought of it the more sh was convinced that there was some spell cast upon her by the mystic words pro-

nounced over the tea.

Justice Cohen heard her patiently and sent for Mrs. Lesnik, who said that Miss Guth drank only ordinary tes and that nothing occult had been designed, nor had

incantations been said. The Justice paroled Mrs. Lesnik examination and Miss Gush was told to be

#### ANOTHER MYSTERY IN MARION. Husband of the Woman in the Tar Feathers Case Found Hurt.

present with her witnesses.

MARION, Mass., Jan. 18.-This village is all up over an echo of the famous Whitecap" case. Charles H. Potter, the husband of the woman in the tar and feather incident, and the main witness for the State in the recent trial, was found lying unconscious in the road beween Marion and Wareham last night his face bloody and bruised. The belief around town is that he was assaulted, and despite his story to the contrary, the towns people still persist in the belief.

When Potter regained consciousness h said his plight was the result of an accident. Potter is employed by Dr. Rice in cutting wood on the Wareham road. He said that during the afternoon a jagged limb stuck him across the eye. He was stunned for a moment, but stopping the blood as best he could, he continued with his work, until it was time to leave for home. He was not feeling well. Want of food and loss of blood made him faint. When near a watering trough he said he stumbled, and that is the last recollection he has of all that hap-

Despite Potter's story, there is a belief that the man was waylaid and assaulted. The rumor reached the ears of the Sheriff of Plymouth county, and Deputy Sheriff Wheeler of Brockton, the officer best known in unravelling the tar and feather case, was sent to Marion to make an investiga-

#### HUNT HIM WITH ELECTRICITY. Plaint of a Prisoner Who Thinks the Od Fellows Are Pursuing Him.

Policeman McGinley of the West Thirtyeventh street station was called into St Michael's Church, at Thirty-second street and Ninth avenue, yesterday morning to arrest a young man who refused to leave the building. At the station the prisoner said that he was Patrick Kerrigan of 417 West Thirtybefore Magistrate Breen in the West Side

police court. "See here, Judge," said Kerrigan, "I see here, Judge, said kerrigan, 'I don't see why I have been arrested. I went into church to get out of danger. Several weeks ago I exposed the workings of the society known as the Odd Fellows. Since then they have been trying to kill me. They run wires to me under the floor of my room, and I get filled with electricity. It's like and I get filled with electricity. It is like getting intoxicated, only more dangerous. I thought that perhaps they couldn't get the wires on me in church.

Magistrate Breen sent Kerrigan to Bellevue to have his sanity tested.

#### MR. AND MRS. DODGE MAKE UI She Withdraws Her Charge of Abandonment and They Leave Court Together.

Don A. Dodge of 2441 Seventh avenue. who was arrested on a charge of abandoning his wife just as he left the steamship La Savoie on Saturday, was arraigned before Magistrate Hogan in the Harlem police court yesterday. Mrs. Dodge told the Magistrate that they were married five years ago and that he went to Europe eight weeks ago on a business trip. He said he would be home in three weeks and left \$120

would be home in three weeks and left \$120 in money to live on while he was gone. When the case was called Magistrate Hogan told Probationary Policeman Allen to take the couple to one of the private rooms and let them talk it over. When they came out Mrs. Dodge withdrew the complaint. She said her husband had promised to be good and that she did not want to prosecute him. The couple left the court room apparently on the best of terms.

#### DOWIE AFTER MILWAUKEE. Will Move on That City 8,000 Strong is April to Convert It.

MILWAUREE, Jan. 18 .- Dowie, the second Elijah, has set out to conquer Milwaukee, He will take the city by storm if an army of 3,000 singing, preaching elders can do the work. For three years this army has been at work trying to make Chicago religious but the force has now decided to abandon that city to its unrighteousness and try instead to wean Milwaukee from its beer.

The movement will take place in April when the army will take up a home in the suburbs and then make an advance on every part of the city, invading the homes of the rich and poor alike with all the documents which tell of Dowie as the Great Healer of

Thin! The Bronx Park Jaguar is Mad. The keepers in the New York Zoologica Garden have decided that Lopez, the jaguar who killed his mate some time ago, is insane and Curator Ditmars is inclined to agree with them. At times Lopez will try to climb to the top of his cage and at other times he barks and growls like a dog.

### There was a slight fire last night in one of the rooms in the basement of the Seton

Hospital in Spuyten Duyvil. The sisters of charity discovered the fire and practically had it out before the engines arrived. There were 200 patients in the hospital, but there

Wemen Who Dress Fashienably keep up to date by reading the Fashion Notes and studying the dress illustrations printed on the Women's pages of The SUNDAY SUN and THE EVENING SUN.—Ads. NEW GRAIN IN THE FAR WEST. -Wheat" Is the Careal Which Promis to Add Wealth to the Pacific Coast.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 17.-A new grain, now known as corn-wheat, is being suc-cessfully grown in eastern Washington. It has the nature of both corn and wheat, possessing the fattening qualities of corn and the corn flavor. In appearance it resembles wheat. Its grains are twice as large as those of ordinary wheat. It yields sixty to one hundred bushels an acre and beems to solve the problem of fattening hogs in the Pacific Northwest; corn is not successfully raised in this country.

Wheat growers at Moscow, Idaho, first

introduced corn-wheat four years ago. The entire production has since been taken Farmers generally are now raising the new grain and going into hog raising. As a result decreased shipments of packing house products from Eastern States are already noticeable.

#### PUZZLED BY WOMAN'S DEATH. Police and Coroner Will Investigate the Case of Mrs. Annie Walbridge.

Mrs. Annie Walbridge, 45 years old, died resterday in the boarding house at 158 West Thirty-fourth street, and the police of the Tenderloin station have asked the Coroner to make an investigation. Mrs. Walbridge lived in the boarding house for nine months. Mrs. Minnie McDonald, who keeps the house, says that Mrs. Walbridge and her husband. Charles H. Waloridge of the United Salt Company, Cleveand, Ohio, had separated.

Mrs. McDonald heard groaning in Mrs. Walbridge's room early yesterday after-noon and found her lodger complaining of severe pains in the stomach. Two hours later Mrs. McDonald heard the groans gain and this time she called several other boarders, and a physician was sent for.
When he arrived Mrs. Walbridge was dead.
The doctor notified the police.
Mrs. McDonald said last night that she
did not believe her lodger died a natural

death.

"Saturday night she went out," said Mrs.
McDonald, "and returned at 11:30 o'clock.
With her was a young man whom she introduced as her cousin. She wanted to take him to her room, but I objected and the man went away. Mrs. Walbridge looked to me as if she were suffering from some days."

Mrs. McDonald says Mrs. Walbridge Mrs. McDonald says Mrs. Walbridge never seemed to want for money, and had considerable when she paid her board last week. All the police could find in her room was 16 cents. In her room were several letters of recent date. One was from her nephew, Louis C. Heusman of the Central Supply Company, 217 Washington street, Indianapolis. He wished her a happy New Year and said he was forwarding her remittance.

#### TWO SUNDAY FIRES IN ITHACA. \$10,000 Residence Burned - Student Boarding House Destroyed.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 18 .- Ithaca's voluneer fire department had two serious fire o fight after 1 o'clock this morning. The first fire destroyed the residence of City Tax Collector Jesse Stephens in Casquadilla street. Not a thing was saved. The second fire was in a student boarding house at the corner of Stewart avenue and Osmor place, in which Arthur H. Kohn of Philaplace, in which Arthur H. Kohn of Philadelphia, Philip C. Efinger of Lancaster and A. D. Alcott of Troy, three freshmen in Cornell University, and the family of Mrs. Ella Harding, consisting of herself and two sons, would have lost their lives but for the barking of their pet dog, which awakened them just before all avenues of escape were cut off. As it was, Kohn and Efinger were obliged to jump from an upper story in their night clothing into a big snowbank.

The loss on the Stephens house was \$10,000 and on the boarding house \$8,000. The insurance was small.

## CHILDREN'S STORIES BAD?

Mrs. McClintock of Chicago Condemn "Jack and the Beanstalk" and Others. CHICAGO, Jan. 18 .- "Many of the folk tales read to children are immoral. There is a moral squint in 'Jack and the Beanstalk' and in 'Blue Beard.' They should

With these words Mrs. W. D. McClintock versity of Chicago condemned time-hon-ored stories in an address on "The Best Story for the Child" before the Octavius Club. of the department of English of the Uni-

Club.

Mrs. McClintock condemned the practice of permitting children to read before they are 12. "Until they attain that age they should be read to, as the process of reading is so laborious that the story and the idea and the moral carried with it are lost. The child is so occupied with each tree that it guores the forest."

#### PROTEST FROM THE S. P. C. A. Against the Bill Permitting Cattle to Be Kept in Cars for 40 Hours.

President Haines of the Society for the revention of Cruelty to Animals has issued circular protesting against the bill before the House of Representatives to amend Section 4386 of the Revised Statutes, which prohibits transportation companies from eeping cattle confined in cars, vessels

keeping cattle confined in cars, vessels or boats for more than twenty-eight consecutive hours. The amendment proposes to make it forty hours.

This would mean, President Haines says, that millions of cattle would be subjected to torture and be made unfit for human food. The amendment is unnecessary, he says, and is an attempt to make the laws of the country fit certain supposed necessities of competition between transportation companies.

Scarlet Fever Closes Lake Forest College. LAKE FOREST. Ill., Jan. 18.—President Harlan of Lake Forest College to-day gave out the order that all classes and college exercises would be discontinued for a week. This measure is to prevent the spread of scarlet fever. At present only two cases exist, but several other students are confined to their beds and the attending physicians are awaiting developments.

## The Weather.

The low pressure disappeared out of the St. Lawrence Valley yesterday, making way for the high-pressure area from the Northwest, which was bringing colder, fair weather, but was preceded and attended by snow flurries in the Lake regions and the middle Atlantic and New England States and the west in the Southers. and by cloudiness and showers in the Southern States. West of the Mississippi it was generally fair, but a second depression made its appearance in the Northwest, where it was becoming warmer. The temperature was below freezing again over all the Northern States and south into the lower Mississippi and Tempeaser valleys.

ssiasippi and Tennessee valleys. In this city the day was fair until evening, when light snow began to fall; wind brisk northwesterly average humidity, 71 per cent.; barometer, cor-rected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.95; 3 P. M., 90.04; highest temperature 24 and lowest 18 degrees

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the inicial thermometer, and also by THE SUN'S thermometer at the street level, is shown in the an-

WASHINGTON PORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, castern Pennsylvania New Jersey, Delaware, the District of Columbia and Maryland, fair and cold to-day: increasing cloudiness warmer to-morrow: light to fresh northwes

For New England, fair to day and to morrow warmer to morrow: fresh west winds, diminishing For western Pennsylvania and western New York, fair to-day; warmer with snow or rain to-morrow: Beht north winds be onling south.

Champagne into the United States for 1902 were 360,708 cases, of which

THE Total Importations of

## 125,719 CASES were G. H. MUMM & Co.'s Extra Dry,

Being more than ONE-THIRD of all the Champagne imported.

GIRLS IN A TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

That in Henry Street Cannot Accommodat

All Who Would Enter-A Larger Needed

At the annual meeting of the Hebrew

l'echnical School for Girls held yesterday

morning at the Hotel Savoy President Na-

haniel Myers made an earnest appeal for

new building to enable the school to care

or many poor girls. Of the 554 who had

applied for admission to the school last September, it has been possible to receive

only 172, he said. The rest were turned

Instruction in physical culture was added

ast year to the school's course. Of this

Many of the girls with flat or narrow chests

and stoop shoulders have been greatly im-proved. The teacher in charge gives them

alks on cleanliness and hygiene, trying to

levelop in them regard and respect for their

odies, a regard that should give them a

demand the respect of those with whom they come in contact. The girls love this

ork, but the pity of it is that our facilities

President Myers said that reports received

from 294 employed girls who had passed through the school showed that their ag-

gregate yearly earnings were \$115,029.25.

or about \$7.52 a week each. The difference between \$7.50 a week and nothing, said he, "is the difference between success and

Referring to the fact that at last year's annual meeting the school had been made non-sectarian, with the result that of the present pupils twelve were not of Jewish parentage, he again urged that the word Hebrew be dropped from the school. Said he:

The board feels that whatever tends to promote the assimilation rather than the keeping apart of all the elements of the American people is a thing to be desired and struggled for by all good citizens.

The report closed with an appeal for a new school which should have at least twenty-

school which should have a least twenty-five class rooms, a gymnasium and swim-ming pool. The treasurer's report showed receipts of \$26,276.22 and a credit balance of \$801.92.

Addresses were made by Edward Lau-terbach, Isaac Wallach and Abe Gruber. Augustus Thomas, the playwright was prevented from attending by illness.

PRIZEFIGHT PRISONERS FREED.

Cymnasium Comes to Naught.

The twenty-five prisoners taken in the raid made by Capt. Lantry and the police

of the East Fifty-first street station on the gymnasium at (2) Fifth avenue, Saturday

night, were arraigned in the Yorkville police

Capt. Lantry informed Magistrate Mayo

that he had received information that a

prizefight was to take place there for a

the principals were to come from the West

Side Athletic Club. Detective Kennell,

he added, saw John Hayes and Thomas

Sloane, two boxers of local reputation,

leave the athletic club rooms in the even-

ing and he followed them to the Fifth avenue address. They carried boxing gloves with them.

The captain then related how he and his men had arrested all hands in the gymnasium

men had arrested all hands in the gymnasium.

Lawyers Max Steinert and Henry W. Unger appeared for the prisoners. Steinert said that Frederick Hulsman was a professor of physical culture and gave lessons in the art in the gymnasium. He had been arrested with the others. All of those present except Hayes and Sloane, the lawyer said, were members of the professor's class. The lawyer declared that there was no violation of the law.

Magistrate Mayo set all the prisoners free after Capt. Lantry had told him that he had only hearsay evidence that the fight was for a purse or that the spectators had

was for a purse or that the spectators had paid admission.

are ridiculously limited and that we have

way for lack of room.

President Myers said:

THE FAMOUS 1898 VINTAGE OF MUMM'S EXTRA DRY, NOW ARRIVING, IS DESTINED TO MAKE A STILL MORE EMPHATIC INCREASE.

## CONDUCTOR STABBED IN A ROV

FORT SLOCUM SOLDIERS STARTED

THE RUMPUS. They Jeered at a Woman Sitting in a Man's Lap-One Passenger Thrown Through Car Window-Conductor Will Prob-

ably Die-Three Soldiers Arrested. MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 18 .- A crowd of soldiers from the Regular army garrison at Fort Slocum on the Sound, while out on a lark early this morning, created a panie on a trolley car of the Union Railway bound for Mount Vernon, and some one nearly murdered the conductor, Louis Ettinger. He was stabbed through the back with a knife, which penetrated his lungs, and there is little hope of his recovery. Another man was thrown through the window while the car was running

ten miles an hour and was cut and bruised. The soldiers who started the riot are nembers of the fighting Sixteenth United States Infantry, just back from Luzon There were about a dozen of them and hey were returning in the Fifth avenue car from the Invermere, a dance hall at East Chester in The Bronx. The infantry men were drinking from flasks and having

boisterous time. The fight was started by the soldiers The fight was started by the soldiers, who saw a young woman sitting in the lap of a civilian and jeered the couple. A passenger named Mitchell and Daniel Long, a former motorman, resented the insult. This led to a row. Several soldiers jumped on Long and Mitchell and kicked and punched them in the face. Shots were fired and women passengers fainted, while men ran to the platforms and leaped from the car.

The conductor, who was trying to collect fares from the soldiers, received a knife thrust in the back and fell to the floor.

Mitchell was thrown through a car window.

dow.
Patrolmen Fiero, Wittenburg and Belding and Roundsman Reilly arrested William J. Clarke of Reading, Pa., Harry Stackhouse and Frank O'Brien. All are privates and gave their age as 23. They denied that they did the stabbing. They were held for trial. The police and military authorities say that before the canteen was abolished the soldiers stayed at the fort and behaved themselves.

soldiers stayed at the fort and tenselves.

It was said to-day that Inspector Cross and Capt. Foody of the Thirty-ninth precinct were on hand last night at the Invermere with a wagon load of cops to raid the place, but the proprietor received a tip and closed promptly at midnight.

JEWELLER ACCUSED OF THEFT Memorandum Transactions With Whole salers Get Robinson Into Trouble.

Joseph Robinson, a jeweller of 158 Bowery, was held in \$1,000 bail in the Tombs police court yesterday for trial on a charge ourse of \$45. According to his information of grand largeny. He was held in \$1,500 bail on a similar charge on Saturday morning. The complainant yesterday was Henry Sessier, a dealer in precious stones at 32 Maiden lane.

Sessier alleges that he delivered to Robinson a diamond sunburst valued at \$335 inson a diamond sunburst valued at \$335 on a written memorandum with the agreement that the sunburst should be returned on demand. When he demanded the return of the sunburst, he alleges that Robinson refused to give it up. The defendant waived examination through counsel.

Saturday morning Charles P. Goldsmith a dealer in jewelry at 33 Gold street charged that he delivered to Robinson \$900 worth of diamond jewelry under the same circumstances and that Robinson refused to return the goods on demand.

## urn the goods on demand.

Brewery Combine in Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 18 .- At a meeting of representatives of the principal brew-eries of Mexico, held here yersterday, a com-bine was formed for the purpose of fixing prices, controlling the output of beer, &c.

## To-Measure Shirts.

AN INTRODUCTORY OFFER.

In instituting this department, we have made haste slowly. Expert cutters, fitters and finishers are not plentiful. Our cutters and force of fitters and finishers are now at your service. How clever they are and to what extent good taste enters into shirt making, we would like you to know, and will curtail all profit for the privilege. For one week we will make the following shirts to your measure, of the highest grade fabrics, many of which are exclusive in design and color combinations, at Special Prices.

Fancy Stiff Bosom Shirts of the finest quality Scotch Madras. Regular Price \$3.50. At \$2.75 Fancy or White Negligee Shirts of the finest quality Scotch Madras or Cheviots. At \$2.75 Regular Price, \$3.50. Fancy or White Plaited Shirts of the finest quality Scotch Madras or Cheviots. At \$3.25 Regular Price \$4.00. White Dress Shirts without cuffs. At \$2.00 Regular Price \$2.50. With attached cuffs. At \$2.50 Regular Price \$3.00.

After next Saturday regular prices will prevail.

# Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street